कोयला-मिश्र में 50 प्रतिशत आयातित कोयले के इस्तेमाल का सुझाव दिया है। 'सेल' के इस्पात संयंत्रों में 10 से 30 प्रतिशत आयातित कोयले के इस्तेमाल को ध्यान में रखते हुए औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य ब्यूरो ने सिफारिश की है कि संयंत्रों के आधुनिकीकरण के पश्चात् कोयला-मिश्र में आयातित कोयले का इस्तेमाल 30 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 50 प्रतिशत किया जाए। औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट में 'सेल' के विभिन्न इस्पात संयंत्रों के लिए कोक राख की मात्रा 22 प्रतिशत से 25 प्रतिशत के बीच होने की परिकल्पना की गयी है।

(ग) सरकार यह बराबर प्रयास करती रही है कि यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड से लगभग 17 प्रतिशत राख-युक्त शोधित कोककर कोयले की सप्लाई हो। यह स्तर प्राप्त किया जा सकता है और इसके लिए कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड योजना बना रही है। राख की मात्रा 7 प्रतिशत से 9 प्रतिशत तक घटाना जैसा कि आयातित कोयले में होती है, कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के लिए संभव नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ) "सेल" के संयंत्रों में कोककर कोयले की आवश्यकता वर्ष 1991-92 में 142 लाख टन तथा वर्ष 1996-97 में लगभग 190 लाख टन होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। "सेल' के संयंत्रों को कोककर कोयले का आयात जारी रखना पड़ सकता है क्योंकि स्वदेशी उपलब्धता मांग से कम होने का अनुमान है।

Bye-products of SAIL and Rashtriya Ispat Ltd.

2404. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of Bye-products being produced by Steel Authority of India Ltd. and its subsidiaries and Rashtriya Ispat Ltd. with annual production capacity, product-wise;

(b) what are the norms laid down for marketing/distribution of such bye-products *viz.* directly, through wholesale outlets distributors and through other agencies, product-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The bye-products produced by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) including its subsidiaries and Visakhapatnam Steel Project (VSP) of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, together with the annual production capacities are indicated below:

By-product	Annual capacity (in lakh tonnes)	
	SAIL including Subsidiaries	VSP
I. *Coal Chemical*		
(a) Crude Benzol products	1·25	..
(b) Crude Tar products	5·00	0·58
(c) Ammonium Sulphate	1·80	0·21

(b) the norms, criteria, and procedure for distribution and marketing in respect of by-products being followed by SAIL, its subsidiaries and VSP are as below:—

SAIL including subsidiaries	VSP
Coal Chemicals	
85—90% of these by-products available are sold under long term contracts, under a Committed Supply Scheme (CSS).	Ammonium Sulphate is distributed through dealers, possessing registration certificates under Fertilizer Control order. Crude Tar is sold against open tenders some quantities are sold to sister steel plants also.
The balance 10 to 15% products (ad-hoc availability) are sold to consumers, who have registered their demand with SAIL, based on their past three years' off-take from SAIL.	
10% of the ad-hoc availability is allocated to local consuming industry on preferential basis.	
Whenever ad-hoc availability is higher than registered demand, surplus quantities are sold to interested customers.	

Upgradation of Salem Steel Rolling Mills

2405. SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state what are the reasons for not upgrading Salem Steel Rolling Mills as Steel producing unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Steel Authority of India Limited and Government are of the considered view that further development of Salem Steel Plant will have to be gradual and effected in stages. Accordingly installation of the Second Senzimir Cold Rolling Mill has been completed in March 1991. Thereafter a scheme for installation of hot rolling facilities envisaged to cost over Rs. 425 crores and to go into production in April, 1995, has now been approved by Government in April, 1991. Production from the facilities existing and now being installed at Salem Steel Plant will have to get stabilised before the next stage of the plant development is taken up.

Shortage of Coking Coal in Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants

2406. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants of the Steel Authority of India Limited are facing acute shortage of coking coal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it s a fact that due to shortage of coking coal, production of steel in the above Steel Plants has fallen critically; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken/propose to take to procure the sufficient quantity of coking coal for the above Plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir. Shortage of indigenous coal and the resultant operational inconveniences are being felt in all steel plants of SAIL, including Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants.